



THE KEYSTONE **DEFENDER**

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State Council Host to Director Hoegh at Special Meeting



GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER, left, talks with the Commonwealth's Director of Civil Defense, Dr. Richard Gerstell, standing, and Leo A. Hoegh, Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, right. Mr. Hoegh came to Harrisburg on September 5 to meet with the State Council of Civil Defense and to confer with Council representatives on major civil defense problems.



Keystone Defender Photos

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR Leo A. Hoegh, second from left, confers with Council representatives. Others, from left to right, are John L. Sullivan, Director of OCDM's Region 2; Craig A. Williamson, Council Operations Officer; J. Robert Stimmel, Central Area Director; Ross I. Webb, Western Area Director; Jack Anderson, Eastern Area Director, and Dr. Richard Gerstell, State Director.

Director Hoegh's Visit Filled Action-Packed Day

The Honorable Leo A. Hoegh, Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, was guest at a Special Meeting of the State Council of Civil Defense, held in the Governor's Office on Friday morning, September 5, 1958.

With formal Council business limited to consideration of only three items, the greater portion of the meeting was devoted to informal discussion of federal plans for action under recently enacted statutes.

Immediately following the meeting, Governor Leader and Director Hoegh held a joint press conference with Capitol

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Highlights of State Council Special Meeting

Governor George M. Leader opened the Special Meeting of the State Council of Civil Defense by introducing Director Hoegh to the members and expressing gratitude for the latter's presence at the session.

The Governor emphasized the fact that the Council is "fully aware of our deficiencies" and is "anxious to learn." He added that he was confident that Director Hoegh's visit would be "mutually beneficial." Speaking of both the Federal and State civil defense organizations, he said, "Together, we must strengthen our efforts."

Planning Emphasized

"Today," Mr. Hoegh replied, "I too am learning. We must all learn by talking with people, particularly those people with whom we regularly must work." He assured those present that the policy of the new Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization will be to

"keep current with State and local thinking and planning." To this he added, "Our plans must be such that they can be carried out effectively, both by State and by local civil defense organizations."

With reference to the brief business session which the Council held immediately prior to the discussion period, Mr. Hoegh said, "I am deeply impressed by the sense of responsibility evident here."

"We can buy military defense," the Director added, "but in this nuclear age, we can't employ enough people to buy non-military defense. Civil defense is a problem lying on every citi-

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DEFENDER

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Main Capitol Building
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

HON. GEORGE M. LEADER, GOVERNOR
 HON. H. G. ANDREWS
Acting Chairman
 HON. ROY E. FURMAN
Lieutenant-Governor
 MAJ. GEN. A. J. D. BIDDLE
Adjutant General
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Secretary of Internal Affairs
 HON. M. HARVEY TAYLOR
President Pro Tempore of the Senate
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Minority Leader of the Senate
 HON. W. STUART HELM
Speaker of the House of Representatives
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 COL. EARL J. HENRY
Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police
 HON. HARRY SHAPIRO
Secretary of Public Welfare
 * * *
 DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*
 * * *
 JACK ANDERSON, *Director,*
Eastern Area, Lehigh
 J. ROBERT STIMMEL, *Director,*
Central Area, Selinsgrove
 ROSS I. WEBB, *Director,*
Western Area, Butler

Director's Visit Busy One*(Continued from Page 1)*

news correspondents. The Director then had luncheon with representatives of the Council. He also visited the Council's Office and Control Center early in the afternoon.

Publication of this issue of the *Defender* has been rescheduled to allow for a full report of the September Council Meeting. A summary of the highlights of Director Hoegh's discussion with the Members begins on page one. Added details of the meeting are presented on following pages.

EFFECTIVE DATES OF NEW FEDERAL CD LEGISLATION

Public Law 85-606, providing for increased Federal CD participation became effective August 8, and Public Law 85-763, creating the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization became effective August 26, with the signature of President Eisenhower on those dates.

A number of other CD measures, some similar to the Durham Bill, and the Holifield Bill, which sought full departmental status for Civil Defense, died with the adjournment of the 85th Congress.

Highlights of State Council Special Meeting*(Continued from Page 1)*

zen's doorstep. It is a vital problem in which government definitely must assume responsibility for leadership."

The Federal Director next outlined these four major steps which the Federal Government recently has taken to strengthen civil defense:

First, over-all responsibility for all non-military defense, just the same as for military defense, now rests in the hands of the President. The new Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, a part of the Executive Office of the President, is responsible for carrying out details of the work. These include the development and discharge of plans both for civil defense emergency operations and for the mobilization of essential resources and production facilities.

CD Stature Increased

"This major shift of basic responsibilities," the Director said, "not only assures full coordination of the Federal Government's emergency actions, but also increases greatly the stature of civil defense."

Second, legislation making civil defense the joint responsibility of Federal, State and local governments, rather than of State and local units alone, is now in effect. "This," Mr. Hoegh added, "is a most significant step forward."

Third, the Federal Government now has a definite shelter policy. The National Director laid strong emphasis on the fact that, "This is a national policy. It is the established policy of the Administration; not merely the policy of agencies, or individuals, within the Federal Government."

Fourth, a National Plan for Civil Defense, now in the final stages of preparation, is scheduled for release on, or about, October 1, 1958. "This plan," Director Hoegh explained, "has been developed concurrently with the Survival Plans of the several States. It will spell out precisely the roles of our Federal, State and local governments in non-military defense."

State Plan Satisfactory

In this connection, the Director expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in the State's Survival Plan Project. He said, "I feel certain that very few changes will be required to make the Pennsylvania Plan fully compatible with the forthcoming National Plan."

Concerning the matter of public apathy toward civil defense, Mr. Hoegh

pointed out that the problem stems largely from two erroneous beliefs. He said, "First, most people think 'it can't happen here.' Second, if it does happen, they believe nothing can be done about it." He emphasized the fact that both beliefs are groundless, but added, "They are, nonetheless, the major obstacles faced in attempting to get our message across."

Following these remarks, the National Director invited the Members to propose questions. However, he anticipated the first query and immediately spoke briefly about evacuation.

The Director stressed the fact that "everyone must be prepared to act under various conditions of warning." He added that the present "likely warning time" is from zero to three hours, that this would soon drop to zero to one-half hour, but that a warning of eight, ten or even twelve hours might be provided.

Taking Shelter Most Likely

Under the last mentioned conditions, Mr. Hoegh said that some evacuation obviously would be possible and might prove highly effective. At the same time, he pointed out the fact that the most likely course of public action will be for people to "take cover" in the best places immediately available.

Both Governor Leader and Acting SCCD Chairman, The Hon. H. G. Andrews, expressed concern regarding the use of "scare techniques" in attempting to arouse public interest in civil defense. Director Hoegh emphatically stated that he also opposed the use of such techniques. He added, "I am eliminating the word 'destroy' from our publications. Let's not build up our obstacles. Let's tell the public straight facts and give them straight answers."

Maj. Gen. A. J. D. Biddle, Pennsylvania's Adjutant General and a Council member, then asked, "What kind, or kinds, of shelters are envisioned under the new shelter policy?" Mr. Hoegh replied by saying that major emphasis will be placed on the construction of fallout, as contrasted to blast, shelters.

In amplification of his answer, the National Director explained that the program will be centered on family-type shelters, to be constructed by individual citizens themselves. He said that it is largely a "self-help program built around the home," where most people are likely to be, particularly in the event of night attacks.

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State Council Authorizes \$1,627,499 in Expenditures At Sept. Special Meeting

Acting Chairman H. G. Andrews presided at the formal business portion of the September 5 Special Meeting of the State Council of Civil Defense.

To provide the maximum possible time for informal discussion with Director Hoegh, Council action was limited to three major items.

Radio Improvements OKd

In order to realize the full emergency operational potential of the multi-million-dollar communications facilities owned by the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, the Council first approved the expenditure of not more than \$37,500.00 in "regular operating funds" for use in:

- The installation of emergency power generators in key facilities of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Council;
- The purchase of such equipment as may be determined to be essential to effective "linkage" of Commonwealth-controlled and locally-owned communications systems; and
- The expansion and "refinement" of the Civil Defense-Game Commission radio system previously approved.

The approved Council expenditure will be augmented by a \$15,000.00 contribution from the State Police and the total will be "matched" by \$52,500.00 in federal funds.

Second, in order to meet urgent needs for training Commonwealth institutional employees, together with local fire and civil defense personnel, in basic firefighting and rescue techniques, the Council approved the expenditure of not more than \$7,500.00 in "regular operating funds" for use in the building of three special fire and rescue training structures, to be erected on properties under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare. This approved expenditure also will be "matched" by a like amount in federal funds.

Flood Relief Approved

Third, out of a special appropriation made to the Council for the reimbursement of Commonwealth departments and agencies for expenditures made in connection with approved flood relief

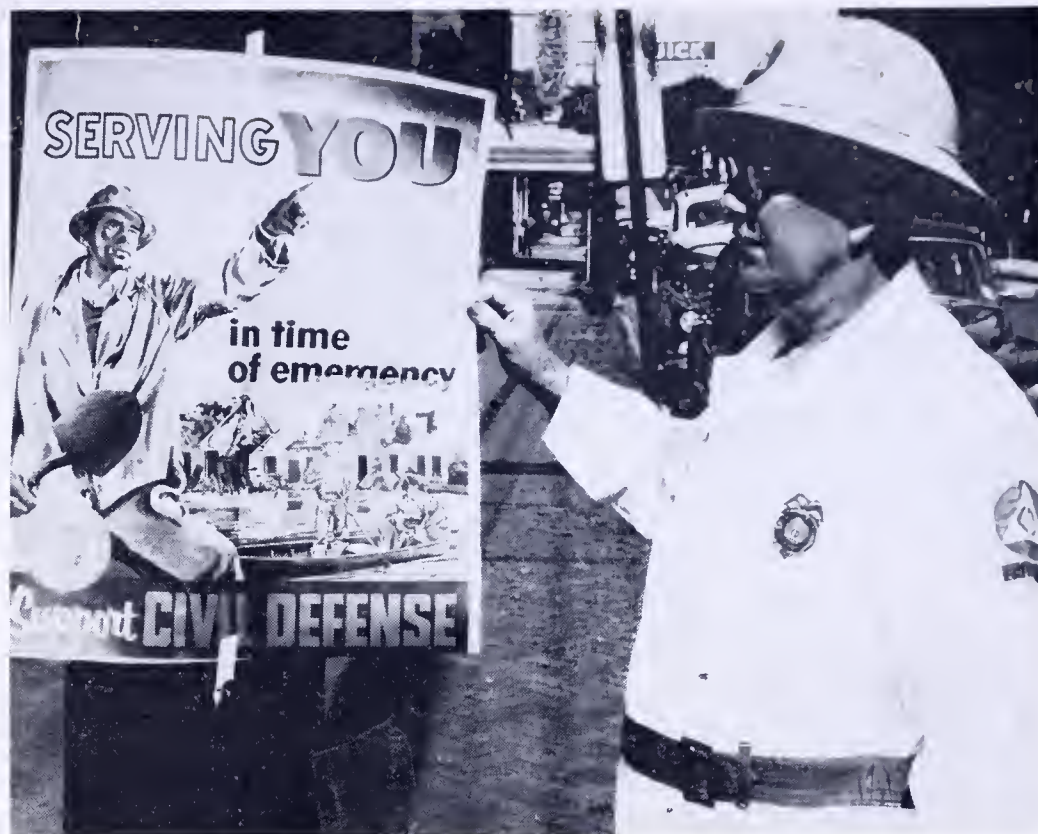


Photo by William Johnston, Corry (Pa.) Evening Journal.

SCORES OF POSTERS were used by Erie County's Borough of Corry in its Civil Defense organization's drive for recruits for police and rescue training courses to be held this fall. Clifford Holcomb, executive director of Corry's Civil Defense organization, here displays one of the many posters placed on the borough's main street. For a week, members of the CD force in Corry patrolled the streets signing up new members.

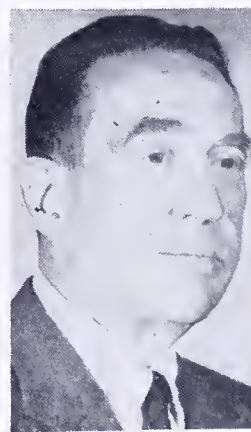
and control projects, the Council approved:

- The payment of \$38,000.00 to the Historical and Museum Commission, for use in the repair of storm damage to Warrior Run Church, a Commonwealth-owned historical site in Northumberland County;
- A total of \$1,321,599.00 in supplemental payments to the Department of Forests and Waters, for use in connection with previously approved flood control projects at White Mills in Wayne County, at Plymouth in Luzerne County, at Warren in Warren County, at Scranton in Lackawanna County, at Darlington Lake in Beaver County, at Newfoundland in Wayne and Pike Counties, and along the Delaware in Pike and Monroe Counties.
- A total of \$222,940.00 in payments to the Department of Forests and Waters, for use in newly approved flood control projects at Wesleyville in Erie County and at Mocanaqua in Luzerne County, together with a special flood damage and control study to be made in the Wyoming Valley in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties.

The total of all Council funds approved for expenditure at the September Meeting was \$1,627,499.00.

Dr. Arthur B. Welsh, CD Medical Coordinator, Dies

Dr. Arthur B. Welsh, 57, Medical Coordinator, Division of Civil Defense, Pennsylvania Department of Health, died unexpectedly Thursday, September 4.



Dr. Welsh

Before coming to the State post in 1945, Dr. Welsh had retired as a colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, after thirty-one years of service.

Dr. Welsh had given much study to various medical and health aspects of Civil Defense and was the author of numerous monographs on these subjects which had appeared in Pennsylvania and other state professional society journals.

Dr. Welsh is survived by his wife, Mrs. Susan Jane Welsh; a son, Peter J. Welsh, and two grandchildren, all of Providence Dr. at White Horse, RD 1, Newtown Square, Delaware County. Funeral services were held in Harrisburg the day following death at Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament Church. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

State Press Gets Briefing By Director Hoegh; Former Iowa Governor Sees Capitol

While the primary purpose of Defense Mobilization Director Hoegh's September 5 visit to Harrisburg was to attend the Special Meeting of the State Council, he devoted appreciable time to other important civil defense business.

Immediately following the Council Meeting, Governor Leader invited Mr. Hoegh to join with him in an open meeting with Capitol news correspondents. In this hour-long conference, the Governor and the Director briefly reviewed the subjects discussed and the conclusions reached in the closed Council session. Mr. Hoegh also answered numerous questions concerning federal disaster relief assistance, evacuation, shelters and the distribution of radiation detection kits to Pennsylvania high schools. The facts disclosed were widely reported in newspapers throughout the State.

Has Working Luncheon

At a luncheon with Regional Director Sullivan and Council representatives Gerstell, Williamson, Anderson, Stimmel and Webb, the National Director discussed the progress and problems of county and local civil defense organizations. He also reviewed major features of proposed federal contributions toward State, county and local personnel and administrative costs, recently authorized by Public Law 85-606.

Between luncheon and his return to the State Capitol, Director Hoegh kindly consented to a television interview. In this, he explained the purpose of his trip to Harrisburg and briefly reported on the morning's Council Meeting.

Early in the afternoon, Mr. Hoegh visited the State Council's Offices and Control Center, located in the basement of the Main Capitol Building. There he met with members of the Council's staff and reviewed progress made in the State Survival Plan Project. He was the first National Director to visit the Council's Harrisburg headquarters.

Served His State

Because of special interests stemming from his past service as Governor, as well as Representative in the Iowa State Legislature, Mr. Hoegh made a brief tour of Pennsylvania's Capitol prior to his return to Washington.

New Directors Named By Gov. George M. Leader

Thirty-eight new county, borough or township CD directors were recently appointed by Governor George M. Leader.

The new county director is B. O. Hertline of Cameron, who once before held the same post.

Of the others, twenty-eight were replacements and nine were new appointments.

During the same period eleven directors resigned, four died, one moved and one is now serving in another capacity, making an apparent net loss of seven.

The directors who died in office are, in addition to Max Bloomberg of Cambria, whose death is covered elsewhere in this issue, William Seely of Wymart, Wayne County; Kenneth M. Bierly of Springfield Township, Delaware County, and L. C. Gray, Claysville, Washington County.

(Had it not been for the death of Mr. Bloomberg, the reappointment of Mr. Hertline would have given the Pennsylvania Civil Defense force a director in every county.)

The latest list of new appointees is as follows:

Adams County—Fairfield, Robert M. Reindollar.

Allegheny County—Jefferson, Wilbert Klink, and Findlay Twp., Harry Woodburn.

Armstrong County—Pine Twp., E. Blair Lowry.

Beaver County—White Twp., Alfred F. Yorns.

Cambria County—Cresson, Sherman Criste.

Centre County—Walker Twp., Charles Melvin Lee.

Chester County—Phoenixville, Leo J. Cosgrove; Honeybrook, Walter S. White, and Franklin Twp., Lester A. Kirkman.

Clearfield County—Boggs Twp., Lester Bryan, and Cooper Twp., Lloyd L. Shire.

Clinton County—Logantown, Harold M. Brungard.

Columbia County—Berwick, A. Kermit Bower.

Dauphin County—Hummelstown, Walter K. Ebersole, Sr.

Delaware County—Aldan, Henry A. Sinski, and Millbourne, John M. Reich.

Fayette County—Dunbar Twp., Martin V. Bezilla.

Franklin County—Chambersburg, Burgess Raymond K. Roof, Jr.

Jefferson County—Brookville, Charles H. Fleming.

Juniata County—Thompsontown, Ralph Robb.

Lehigh County—Upper Macungie Twp., Amandus Hemerly.

Luzerne County—Pittston, R. N. Myers; Hanover Twp., Jerry Butler, and Jeddo, Harold Cabey.

McKean County—Port Allegany, Harold L. Weaver.

Schuylkill County—Frickville, Steven J. Reiley, and Saint Clair, Joseph H. Long.

Venango County—Rouseville, Robert A. Greene.

Washington County—Bentleyville, Stephen Kibelbek, and Cecil Twp., E. M. Lheureau, Jr.

Westmoreland County—West Leechburg, Joseph Rua, Jr.; Bolivar, Arthur C. Warfel, and Vandergrift, Neil Moore.

York County—East Prospect, Nevin Resser; Paradise Twp., The Rev. George Clark, and Lower Windsor Twp., Merrill M. Snyder.

Congress Passes Two Important CD Laws in Closing Days

Two important Civil Defense laws were passed in the final days of the Second Session of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

The more important of these was Public Law 85-606, the so-called Durham Bill, which revises the responsibilities for Civil Defense and authorizes considerable more Federal participation in Civil Defense.

The other law was Public Law 85-763, which finally fixed the name of the Federal agency responsible for Civil Defense as the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

In the adjournment rush, the Congress did not, however, pass appropriation measures providing funds for implementing the increased Federal participation authorized by Public Law 85-606.

Makes U. S. Partner

The opening language of this new law changes the responsibilities for

Civil Defense to make the Federal government a full partner of the States and their political subdivisions in Civil Defense operations.

The new law, which is really an amendment to Public Law 920, as amended, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, says:

"It is the sense of the Congress that the defense of the United States, in this thermonuclear age, can best be accomplished by enacting into law the measures set forth in this Act. It is the policy and intent of Congress to provide a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack. It is further declared to be the policy and intent of the Congress that the responsibility for civil defense shall be vested *jointly* in the Federal government and the several States and their political subdivisions . . ."

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Governor Leader's Statement To County Commissioners At Annual Convention

Governor George M. Leader made a direct appeal to the County Commissioners of the State for better support of Civil Defense activities in their respective subdivisions in a statement read before the recent convention of County Commissioners.

The text of Governor Leader's statement follows:

"At the request of the Hon. Harold R. Clark, member of the Board of Commissioners of Venango County and Chairman of your Civil Defense Committee, I am pleased to offer the following comment concerning Civil Defense in Natural Disasters:

Importance Demonstrated

"During the past year, a number of disasters of such magnitude and severity as to warrant action by Civil Defense have been suffered in various parts of our State. In each of these, prompt and effective action on the part of the State, county and local organizations forcefully demonstrated the importance and value of Civil Defense.

"In the discharge of my gubernatorial responsibilities, for example, I found the State Civil Defense organization a most effective means for coordinating the emergency activities of various departments and agencies of the Commonwealth Government. Further, I found the extreme emergency declaration powers embodied in the State Council of Civil Defense Act of 1951 very helpful to political subdivisions in arranging to meet the financial problems resulting from the disasters faced. Still further, I found the emergency communications facilities installed by Civil Defense highly valuable in the collection of essential information and in the dissemination of emergency instructions.

"I feel certain that those of you who deemed it necessary to call upon your county Civil Defense organizations for emergency assistance found them equally helpful and effective.

Urges Strengthening

"In view of their demonstrated value, and in the face of ever increasing tension throughout the World, I strongly urge all County Commissioners in Pennsylvania wholeheartedly to join me in concerted efforts to increase the strength and effectiveness of our Civil Defense organizations, State, county and local."



Tom General Photo, Mount Carmel, Pa.

KULPMONT CD LEADERS at the first annual banquet of the Kulpmont CD organization included, front row, left to right, Mrs. Darathy Greco, Mrs. Darathy Shebelski, Stanley Young, Mount Carmel first aid instructor; CD Patrolman Theodore Lutz, the honored guest; The Rev. Thomas Kujavsky, assistant pastor of St. Casimir's Church; The Rev. Dr. J. C. Petrovits, pastor of St. Mary's Church, and The Rev. Milton R. Wildermuth, pastor of the First Methodist Church. In the back row are Stanley Kale, Chief Burgess Joseph Palitza, Bert Lantz, William Dietrich, Civil Defense Director Frank Eshmont and Myran Starinshak, toastmaster.

Kulpmont CD Honors Auxiliary Policeman at Annual Banquet

The Kulpmont, Northumberland County, Civil Defense organization honored one of its Auxiliary Police members at its first annual banquet at Jan Sobieski Hall there in the presence of about 100 CD personnel and civic leaders.

The honored guest was Patrolman Theodore Lutz, who received a certificate of merit for outstanding performance of duty in administering effective first aid to the victim of an automobile accident.

The certificate was presented by Stanley Young, of Mount Carmel, who was one of the two instructors in First Aid to the Kulpmont CD organization. The other was Stanley Kale. Patrolman Lutz attributed his success in first aid activity to the two instructors.

Frank Eshmont, Kulpmont CD Director, told the guests he was glad to serve such a civic-minded group and that the Kulpmont CD forces included fifty-four Auxiliary Policemen, twenty-five Fire School graduates and eighty-six First Aid graduates.

Priest Evaluates CD

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Petrovits, pastor of St. Mary's Church, who has been active in civic activities in Kulpmont for thirty-eight years, was the principal speaker and spoke on the importance of Civil Defense.

"We should live it, serve it, and die for it, if necessary," he said. "Civil Defense will be our most effective weapon."

Target Area Directors Get Preview of Survival Plan

Civil Defense Directors or their representatives from both of Pennsylvania's target counties and from fifteen of the State's seventeen target support counties were given a preview of Pennsylvania's Operational Survival Plan at a meeting recently in Harrisburg.

Dr. Richard Gerstell, Director of Civil Defense for Pennsylvania, John L. Sullivan, Director of Region 2, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Olney, Md., and members of the Survival Project Staff and the Region Staff briefed the visiting directors on various phases of the plan which will affect them.

Believes Plan Good

Mr. Sullivan told the directors that he believed that Pennsylvania would produce a highly workable plan that could be integrated smoothly into the plans of neighboring States and the national plan.

Mr. Sullivan was accompanied to Harrisburg by Robert E. Hunnicutt, his deputy for operations; Kenneth Edmunds, director of the Resources and Requirements Office of Region 2, and Mrs. Margaret L. Hehemann, director of the Administrative Office.

A lengthy question-and-answer period followed the talks by Dr. Gerstell and Mr. Sullivan in which many points were cleared up by the speakers and members of the Region and Project staffs.

More meetings of County Directors on similar Survival Plan subjects are planned for the near future.

Soviet CD Program Run By Full-time Career Personnel Using Many Other Agencies

By Robert M. Hanson
Director, Education Office
Region IV ODCM

In World War II, nearly every Soviet civilian was compelled to be a part of the defense organization, and this war-time CD structure has never been discontinued. Totalitarian control, typical of a communist state, greatly facilitates the CD task at every administrative level of government. The Soviet CD program is national in scope and operation, receiving direction from headquarters in Moscow (not far from Red Square). This system utilizes agencies, societies, and other groups whose regular functions ordinarily are not included in CD, but which would assume operational roles under emergency conditions.

MPVO Name of Red CD

These elements of CD are centrally coordinated and directed through the MPVO system. MPVO is the Russian abbreviation for what we in the United States call Civil Defense. In Russian, however, the term Civil Defense does not exist. The liberal translation of MPVO is "local anti-air defense." This organization is a career corps of full-time personnel operating at every level of government from the highest to the lowest echelon.

At local levels, agencies and societies are assigned CD roles and provide, on a part-time basis, the bulk of the personnel serving on the staff of the professional MPVO officers. Thus, the full-time CD corps coordinates at all levels the activities and training of agencies such as police, fire, medical, and other operating services, as well as the activities of the mass societies of so-called volunteers.

With the local civilian authorities on his staff, and with all civilian agencies within the city at his disposal, the MPVO chief supervises a unit which is adequate for both peace-time training and operational expansion in an emergency. The MPVO supervises

all training both for its own professional and civilian population. The actual conduct of mass training is handled by volunteer societies and by the local governmental agencies whose CD activities the MPVO supervises.

DOSAAF Has 20 Million

The most effective group for mass training is an organization known as DOSAAF, which translated means the "Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy." DOSAAF is a paramilitary organization with a membership of over twenty million persons. This group supplements the military defenses of the Soviet Union by training the civilian population. This is done through the operation of a nationwide network of schools to train instructors.

What about physical features and facilities?

CD requirements are apparently being taken into consideration as a matter of routine in new apartment building construction in urban areas. Information on the numbers of massive deep level shelters is incomplete, but in view of the scale of basement shelter programs for the urban population, deep level shelters probably do exist for elite members of the Soviet political and military hierarchy. Since most Soviet city dwellers live in apartment buildings, we have the impression that basement shelter already is available to an important segment of the population—at least in likely target areas.

Shelters Are Standard

The inclusion of air raid shelters in new buildings is standard practice in many Soviet cities. These shelters have been designed to withstand the complete collapse of the building.

Apartment shelter which is now available would, of course, be supplemented by bomb shelters in official buildings, industrial installations, stores, schools, party and club buildings, hospitals and subways, and prob-

ably by some separate mass shelters. No quantitative figure is available for these, but the number must be significant, particularly in essential industry and important target areas.

There are large gaps in our knowledge concerning Soviet CD. On the basis of the information we do have at present, it is fair to observe that the Soviet government has initiated a wide-spread and presumably a very costly effort to develop CD. This extensive and continually improving CD system considerably enhances the defensive attitude of the Soviet Union even though the system is far from adequate in terms of defense against large scale nuclear warfare.

Soviet willingness to devote great effort, a considerable expenditure of money and man-hours plus an allocation of critically-needed materials is clearly illustrated by the training of millions of Soviet citizens and by a wide-spread program of shelter construction.

Summary

In any assessment of Soviet capabilities, these facts stand out:

1. Nuclear attack by the Soviet long-range airforce presents the most immediate threat.
2. The Soviets have a well-developed and continually improving missile system although at the present time they probably do not have militarily significant quantities of inter-continental ballistic missiles.
3. Through their development of ground-to-air missiles, the Soviets would hope to neutralize our Strategic Air Command, or at least, considerably blunt its effectiveness in delivering a massive retaliation.
4. Through the development of an elaborate CD system utilizing critical manpower, money and material, the Soviet Union hopes to be able to absorb our retaliatory punch. It is important that we consider all of these points in any discussion of Soviet capabilities. Because of this Soviet capability, we face one of the greatest challenges in our history. It is up to us to do something about it.

Congress Appropriates \$45,285,500 For General Civil Defense Operations

The Second Session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, which adjourned on Sunday, August 24, appropriated a total of \$45,285,500 for Civil Defense purposes and sent bills carrying that amount to the President.

This sum is for the regular operations of Civil Defense and does not include money for implementation of the newly-enacted Public Law 85-606, the Durham Bill.

Breakdown Given

The following is a breakdown of the appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1959, from July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959:

From the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (H. R. 13856), the sum of \$18,500,000 for salaries and expenses; \$18,000,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, and \$2,000,000 for research.

From Supplemental Appropriation Bill (H. R. 13450) the sum of \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses, and \$2,000,000 for emergency supplies and equipment.

Gets ODM Funds

In addition to these sums, ODCM will also receive \$2,285,000 which was appropriated for the now defunct Office of Defense Mobilization, whose functions were transferred to the new agency.

Congress Passes Two Important CD Laws in Closing Days

(Continued from Page 4)

The old law said that "responsibility for civil defense shall be vested *primarily* in the several States and their political subdivisions."

Four Other Provisions

In addition to this basic change in responsibility, the new act has four other principal provisions.

The first of these provisions and the one that has attracted most interest is the one which gives authority to the Director of the newly named Office of Civil Defense Mobilization to "*make financial contributions to the States (including interstate civil defense authorities pursuant to section 201 (g) of this Act) for necessary and essential State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses, on the basis of approved plans (which shall be consistent with the National Plan for civil defense approved by the Administrator) for the civil defense of the States: Provided, that the financial contributions to the States for the purposes of this section shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of such necessary and essential State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses.*"

This provision of the new law is documented by a number of requirements imposed on the States and the OCDM Director.

The State plan must be in effect and mandatory upon all subdivisions of the State. State and local Civil Defense operational plans must be developed conforming to Federal standards.

Merit Basis Required

The State plan must also provide for a full-time Civil Defense Director and "the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis." (The Federal government, however, is to exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office and compensation of any individual employed.)

The OCDM director will allocate to each State the amount to be made available to the State, taking into account the criticality of the target and support areas of the State with respect to the development of the total Civil Defense readiness of the nation. The relative state of development of Civil Defense readiness of the State, its population and such other factors as the Director shall prescribe will also affect any State's allocation. This sec-

tion of the Act will terminate June 30, 1964.

Second Provision

The section relating to radiological defense is probably the next most important provision of the new law.

This provision allows the OCDM to procure and maintain radiological instruments and detection devices, protective masks and gas detection kits and distribute them by loan or grant to the States.

Third Provision

The new law also repeals a former provision of Public Law 920 which prohibited the contribution by the Federal government of funds for the purchase of personal equipment for State or local civil defense workers.

While regulations covering this provision of the new law have not been written, it is anticipated that such assistance will be limited to personnel of police, fire and rescue services, with initial emphasis on police units. There is some feeling that certain uniforms and other equipment are necessary under emergency conditions and that such civil defense personnel, and their authority, should be easily and quickly recognized by the general public. Test exercises have demonstrated that failure to recognize Civil Defense personnel has often resulted in time-consuming confusion. The law provides that no contributions for personal equipment be made after June 30, 1964.

Travel and Allowances Set

Another provision of the new law authorizes the OCDM to contribute toward the travel expenses and per diem allowances of students at Civil Defense schools, such contributions not to exceed one-half of the total cost of such travel and allowances. This provision also expires June 30, 1964.

Limits Imposed

And finally, the new law imposes the following financial limits on the various provisions of assistance:

For the donation of radiological instruments, \$35,000,000 per year.

For contributions to the States for personnel and administrative expenses, \$25,000,000 per year.

For personal equipment for State and local CD workers, \$2,000,000 per year.

For the contributions toward travel expenses and per diem allowances for students, \$300,000 per year.

Max Bloomberg, Veteran Cambria Director, Dies

Max Bloomberg, one of Pennsylvania's veteran County Civil Directors, of Johnstown, Cambria County, died August 4 in Memorial Hospital, Johnstown.



Mr. Bloomberg

Mr. Bloomberg was reputed to be the youngest member of the AEF in World War I. He was 57 and death resulted from a heart attack.

In addition to his long service as a Civil Defense Director—he was appointed May 21, 1951—Mr. Bloomberg was chairman of the Civil Defense Committee of the Department of Pennsylvania, American Legion.

He had been active in a long list of civic activities in Johnstown, including the leadership of a \$11.5 million bond drive in World War II, and many hospital and other building drives. He was primarily a restaurateur, but was engaged in several other businesses.

He was also commander of the Jewish War Veterans of Johnstown for twenty-six years, and was active in the affairs of the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

CD 'Hard Core' is Durham Bill Aim, Saltonstall Says

When the Durham Bill came up for final action in the Senate, Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts made the following statement:

"When the Federal Civil Defense Act was being considered originally the State governors urged that civil defense be made the primary responsibility of the States and cities. . . .

"While there are many civil defense volunteers, their services may not be used effectively without a nucleus of trained leaders available for civil defense or national disaster relief activities such as floods, hurricanes, fires and tornadoes.

"The authorization for matching funds toward State civil-defense administrative and personnel expenses is intended to provide the hard core of trained leaders needed to direct volunteers and to implement survival plans. . . ."

Highlights of State Council Special Meeting

(Continued from Page 2)

Cites Fallout Facts

Still further, Mr. Hoegh pointed out the fact that fallout radiation exposure is usually reduced by about 50 per cent in the inner portion of the first floor of the average house; by roughly 90 per cent in an ordinary cellar; and by as much as 99 per cent in basements protected by sand-bagging.

With reference to federal construction of prototype shelters, the Director stated that primary consideration would be given to dual-purpose structures, such as combination underground garages and shelters and combined cafeteria-shelters built beneath school playgrounds. He added, "We sincerely hope that funds for this purpose will soon be made available."

Lines of governmental succession and other problems of continuity of government were briefly discussed. Deputy Attorney General Adams reported that he had just returned from a legal conference on the subject and would soon present pertinent legislative suggestions to the Council for consideration.

Refers to Governor

In his final remarks, the National Director referred to Governor Leader as "one of the best advocates of civil defense." He also said that the Council's assistance in legislative matters had been "very helpful."

Governor Leader closed the discussion period complimenting Mr. Hoegh on the excellence of his presentation and by thanking him for his valued cooperation in attending the meeting.

In addition to Governor Leader, Acting Chairman Andrews and General Biddle, four other Council Members also were present, namely, The Hon. W. Stuart Helm, Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Hon. Harry Shapiro, Secretary of Public Welfare, Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary of Forests and Waters and Colonel E. J. Henry, Commissioner of State Police.

Because of the importance of Director Hoegh's message, eleven other key Commonwealth officials attended the meeting at Governor Leader's invitation. They were The Hon. Andrew M. Bradley, Secretary of Property and Supplies; The Hon. William R. Davlin, Secretary of Commerce; The Hon. William L. Henning, Secretary of Agriculture; The Hon. Robert L. Myers, Jr., Secretary of Banking; The Hon. Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, Commissioner of Public Assistance; Col. Henry M. Gross, State Director of Selective Service; The Hon. Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General; The Hon.

Frank K. Boal, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry; The Hon. Henry D. Harral, Deputy Secretary of Highways; Dr. Ralph C. Swan, Deputy Secretary of Public Instruction, and Dr. J. Thomas Millington, representing the Secretary of Health.

In addition to State Director Gerstell, John L. Sullivan, Regional Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Craig A. Williamson, State Council of Civil Defense Operations Officer, and the Council's three Area Directors, Jack Anderson, J. Robert Stimmel and Ross I. Webb, also were present at the meeting.

'Civil Defense Week' Out; 'Civil Defense Day' Dec. 7

The Office of Civil Defense Mobilization previously had announced that National Civil Defense Week would be observed during the period October 12 to 18, 1958. However, federal authorities have recently notified the State Council of Civil Defense that the week-long observation originally planned has been cancelled.

In place of a seven-day schedule of activities, the federal civil defense agency has stated that National Civil Defense Day is to be observed on Sunday, December 7, 1958, the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The State Council of Civil Defense will provide all County and Local Civil Defense Directors with detailed information concerning National Civil Defense Day, as soon as it is received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

KEYSTONE DEFENDER

MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
Harrisburg, Penna.

FORM 3457 REQUESTED

John M. Lumley
Deputy Supt. Public Instruction
Education Building
Harrisburg, Pa.

\$2,258,441 In Approved Matching Funds Results From 1,201 Applications

Applications for matching funds under the Federal Contributions Program processed by the State Council of Civil Defense in the Federal fiscal year of 1958 totaled 1,201, with \$2,258,441 in approved applications, according to a final recapitulation by Casper E. Burns, the Council's Federal contributions specialist.

The breakdown of the approved applications was as follows:

Communications, \$1,394,017; Warning, \$338,681; Education Services, \$179,958; Public Safety, \$159,147; Engineering Equipment, \$103,628; Medical Supplies and Equipment, \$74,530, and Construction and General Equipment, \$11,480.

Proves Understanding

A high degree of understanding of the mechanics of the program by County and local CD directors is indicated by the fact that only thirty-two of the applications were disapproved.

A somewhat lesser degree of administrative proficiency is indicated, however, by the fact that forty-four applications had to be cancelled because of lapsing of the 1957-58 appropriation for matching funds purposes before the transactions were completed.

Should the subdivisions with cancelled applications desire to resubmit any of their projects, they may prepare a new application if appropriate to the 1958-59 funds which cover the period from July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1959.

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